



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

mn
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,932	08/04/2003	Don Marlin Hamilton	240659US8	4477

22850 7590 05/11/2007
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

WEINTROP, ADAM S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2109

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-------------------	---------------

05/11/2007

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com
oblonpat@oblon.com
jgardner@oblon.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/632,932	Applicant(s) HAMILTON, DON MARLIN	
	Examiner Adam S. Weintrop	Art Unit 2109	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/4/03, 4/27/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. **Claim 32** is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim 32 has not been further treated on the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claims 1, 3, 5-6, 9-10, 12, 14, 16-17, 20-23, 28-29, and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morris et al. (US 6,112,206).

Regarding **claim 1**, Morris et al. anticipates:

An information management apparatus or system configured to enable a wireless application to interact with remote data (Abstract, where portable data terminals access remote databases), comprising:

A wireless device configured to transmit information contained in a predetermined query form via a wireless link (column 8, lines 5-12, where the terminal devices that communicate over the radio frequencies are seen as

wireless devices and they transmit SQL messages, seen as information in predetermined queries), as required by claim 10;

An information management apparatus configured to receive and process the information transmitted by the wireless device (column 8, lines 5-12, where the wireless device information is sent to the database server and it is processed there) as required by claim 10, said information management apparatus comprising:

A dynamic retrieval services manager configured to manage information received from an external wireless device via a wireless link (column 10, lines 13-15, where the database server responds to the request, seen as managing information received, made from the radio terminals, seen as wireless devices); and

A dynamic retrieval server connected to the dynamic retrieval services manager, said dynamic retrieval server comprising:

A database management server configured to receive, parse, validate, and store a standardized query sent by the external wireless device (column 10, lines 52-58, where the standard SQL query sent by the wireless device is received and formatted, seen as parsing and validating since it is translated into a format the would be recognized by a format of a remote database, and column 11, lines 30-34, where the server software is stored on DRAM memory, including the presentation manager, and column 14, lines

21-24, where the presentation manager processes requests made from the remote device, this is equivalent to storing a requests since the requests are made to server software stored on RAM memory),

A database output field validation server configured to convert a set of standardized query field name and value pairs to a set of field name and value pairs corresponding to a predetermined remote database format (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a recognizable format of the database to be accessed, seen as modifying a set of standardized query pairs to another set of query pairs), and

A database data-mapping server configured to host a correspondence between a set of standardized query structures and relationships and a set of structures and relationships corresponding to said predetermined remote database format; (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a recognizable format of the database to be accessed, and this inherently would require the hosting of a set of correspondence relationships, since this would have to be known before the reformatting process can take place)

A remote database comprising said at least one predetermined database format as required by claim 10 (column 8, lines 5-11, with the host computer 118

seen as the remote database connected to the database server as seen in Figure 2, and column 10, lines 53-58, where the database format is predetermined and can be translated to).

Regarding **claims 3 and 14**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10, wherein one of the dynamic retrieval services manager and the dynamic retrieval server comprise:

An output port connecting the information management apparatus to a remote database (column 8, lines 5-11, with the host computer 118 seen as the remote database connected to the database server via an output port as seen in Figure 2).

Regarding **claims 5 and 16**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10, said dynamic retrieval services manager further comprising:

A program server configured to manage information processes of the dynamic retrieval server and comprising at least one of a set of remote database views, a set of information management tables, and a set of user account data (column 8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54, where the authorization table, seen as a set of user account data, is stored in the database server).

Regarding **claims 6, 17, and 29**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10 or the method of claim 21, wherein said predetermined remote database format is selected from a list comprising: SQL; SYMBOL; ORACLE; SYBASE; SAP; ERP; IBM AS 400; relational; object; delineated; XML; and structured (column 14, lines 53-60, where the requests are formatted into other formats only if SQL is not used, and not formatted if SQL is used, this is seen as including SQL as one of the remote database formats since the database can be accessed using ANSI standard SQL).

Regarding **claims 9, 20, and 31**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10 or the method of claim 21, further comprising at least one of: a historical log; and a user authentication and remote database access authentication system (column 8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54, where the authorization table is stored in the server and it controls user authentication and what database programs the user is authorized to access).

Regarding **claims 12 and 28**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management system of Claim 10 and the method of claim 21, further comprising: a computing device connected to the information management apparatus and configured to perform at least one of managing

account information, creating and editing forms, and updating tables and algorithms in the dynamic retrieval server (column 8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54, where the authorization table is stored in the server, seen as a computing device, and it controls user authentication and what database programs the user is authorized to access, seen as managing account information).

Regarding **claim 21**, Morris et al. anticipates:

An information management method configured to enable wireless applications to interact with remote data (Abstract, where portable data terminals access remote databases), comprising steps of:

Sending a preformatted query message containing user and query information by a wireless device over a wireless link (column 8, lines 5-9, where the wireless radio device transmits a SQL query for data, and column 7, lines 47-50, where each message contains a user ID, seen as user information);

Receiving the preformatted query message by a dynamic retrieval services manager for subsequent forwarding to a dynamic retrieval server (column 8, lines 5-12, where the wireless device information is sent to the database server and it is processed there);

Reformulating and validating the preformatted query message by the dynamic retrieval server for subsequent forwarding to a remote database as a database query (column 10, lines 52-58, where the standard SQL query sent by the wireless device is received and formatted, seen as reformulating and

validating since it is translated into a format the would be recognized by a format of a remote database);

Forming and sending a database response from the remote database over a back-end link to the dynamic retrieval services manager for subsequent forwarding to the dynamic retrieval server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the database response comes from the database and then sent back to be translated);

Reformulating the database response by the dynamic retrieval server for subsequent compilation and forwarding in a preformatted response message to the wireless device (column 15, lines 5-15, where the response is translated back into the terminal format and send to the wireless device, or the requesting terminal); and

Receiving and displaying the preformatted response message by the wireless device (column 15, lines 5-15, where the sending of the response message back to the terminal device is seen as receiving and displaying that message at the terminal device).

Regarding **claim 22**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The method of Claim 21, wherein the step of reformulating and validating the preformatted query message comprises:

Parsing the preformatted query message, and validating and storing the user and query information in a database management server (column 10, lines

Art Unit: 2109

52-58, where the standard SQL query sent by the wireless device is received and formatted, seen as parsing and validating since it is translated into a format the would be recognized by a format of a remote database, and column 11, lines 30-34, where the server software is stored on DRAM memory, including the presentation manager, and column 14, lines 21-24, where the presentation manager processes requests made from the remote device, this is equivalent to storing a requests since the requests are made to server software stored on RAM memory and column 7, lines 47-50, where each message contains a user ID, seen as user information);

Converting a set of standardized query message field name and value pairs to a set of remote database field name and value pairs in a database output field validation server (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a recognizable format of the database to be accessed, seen as modifying a set of standardized query pairs to another set of query pairs); converting a set of standardized query message structures and relationships to a set of remote database structures and relationships in a database data-mapping server (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a recognizable format of the database to be accessed, and this inherently would require a set of correspondence relationships, since this would have to be known before the reformatting process can take place); and

Forming said database query (column 14, lines 31-44, with the translation process directed towards retrieving or modifying data in a database, inherently forming a database query).

Regarding **claim 23**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The method of Claim 21, wherein the step of reformulating the database response comprises:

Parsing the database response and storing database response information in the database management server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the database response is translated back into the terminal format, seen as parsing, and column 10, lines 24-28, where there is a buffer that stores the information passed to the terminal device);

Converting a set of database response field name and value pairs to a set of standardized response message field name and value pairs in a database output field validation server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the translating of the database response to the terminal format inherently converts the response pairs to a standardized response pair in order for the terminal to understand the response);

Converting a set of database response structures and relationships to a set of standardized response message structures and relationships in a database data-mapping server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the translating of the database response to the terminal format inherently converts the response

Art Unit: 2109

structures to a standardized response structure in order for the terminal to understand the response); and

Forming said preformatted response message (column 15, lines 1-15, where the translated response message is formed and sent back to the terminal device).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 4 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Sealand et al. (US 6,484,176).

Regarding **claims 4 and 25**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for having the remote database be of a multiple listing database (MLS) type. The general concept of using a MLS database with a remote mobile database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Sealand et al. Sealand et al. describes a mobile database access system that allows MLS databases to be accessed via wireless devices (column 3, lines 14-17, with the portable computing devices seen as wireless devices accessing a MLS database). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al.

with using the mobile system to access MLS databases as taught by Sealand et al. in order to add the use of real-estate databases to mobile application database access as noted in Sealand et al.'s disclosure in column 2, lines 18-23, and column 1, lines 16-17.

6. **Claims 2, 11, and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Koch (US 7,197,537).

Regarding **claims 2, 11, and 24**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for having the standardized query be comprising of one of an email message, an SMS message, an MMS message, an HTTP message, and a WAP message. The general concept of accessing a remote database from a wireless terminal using any one of these access technologies is well known in the art as illustrated by Koch. Koch describes a system where data is transmitted through various devices. Koch teaches that data can be retrieved from a multitude of devices, such as wireless WAP devices (column 7, lines 18-25 and lines 36-41, where data is accessed from a WAP device, as seen also in Figure 5, where the data store is Item 430 and the WAP device is Item 402(a)). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using WAP messages to access remote databases as taught by Koch in order to facilitate database access and control for remote users as noted in Koch's disclosure in column 2, lines 30-34.

7. **Claims 13 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Hudda et al. (US 2001/0049636).

Regarding **claims 13 and 27**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for using at least one of a link encryption device or a

Art Unit: 2109

geographic information system as required by claim 13 and displaying the response message from the database in a geographical information system. The general concept of using geographical information systems with wireless remote database access is well known in the art as illustrated by Hudda et al. Hudda et al. teaches a commercial application of a system where a user can wirelessly communicate with a remote server (section 0066-0067, where the consumer can cause to send data to a remote server and the server can respond to the user), and this is performed with geographic information in mind (section 0060-0061, where the consumer is notified of where the closest locations of products are available, seen as using geographical information in the system). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using the wireless access system with geographical information as taught by Hudda et al. in order to allow the users to know how close they are to the desired products as to reduce travel and increase convenience as noted in Hudda et al.'s disclosure in section 0014.

8. **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) and Hudda et al. (US 2001/0049636) as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of Sealand et al. (US 6,484,176).

Regarding **claims 15**, Morris et al. and Hudda et al. disclose all of the limitations as described above except for having the remote database be of a multiple listing database (MLS) type. The general concept of using a MLS database with a remote mobile database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Sealand et al. Sealand et al. describes a mobile database access system that allows MLS databases

Art Unit: 2109

to be accessed via wireless devices (column 3, lines 14-17, with the portable computing devices seen as wireless devices accessing a MLS database). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. and Hudda et al. with using the mobile system to access MLS databases as taught by Sealand et al. in order to add the use of real-estate databases to mobile application database access as noted in Sealand et al.'s disclosure in column 2, lines 18-23, and column 1, lines 16-17.

9. **Claims 7, 18, and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Cooper et al. (US 2001/0051996).

Regarding **claims 7, 18, and 30**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for having the database link communicate via a protocol selected from a list comprising OLEDB, ODBC, XML, SOAP, RETS, FTP, database replication, or database synchronization protocols. The general concept of using one of these protocols to communicate with a database in a remote database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Cooper et al. Cooper et al. teaches a device may access a remote database (section 0048, lines 4-14, with the devices being wireless devices) and the database can be communicated with using ODBC protocol (section 0062, with the archive database using a number of protocols). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using ODBC as the protocol to communicate with the remote database in order to make use of the commonly used protocols for database access well known in the art as noted in Cooper et al.'s disclosure in section 0062, lines 6-9.

Art Unit: 2109

10. **Claim 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Ketcham (US 6,075,860).

Regarding **claim 26**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for encrypting at least one of the wireless link and the back-link. The general concept of encrypting links in a remote mobile database system is well known in the art as illustrated by Ketcham. Ketcham teaches a remote server that can be accessed by a mobile terminal (column 3, lines 46-52) and this link can be encrypted (column 10, lines 37-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using encrypted wireless links as taught by Ketcham in order to increase security as noted in Ketcham's disclosure in column 2, lines 37-43.

11. **Claims 8 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Bretti (US 2003/0023626).

Regarding **claims 8 and 19**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for including a forms manager in the system. The general concept of placing a forms manager in a remote database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Bretti. Bretti teaches that a remote client can connect to a server and retrieve and modify forms (section 0012, where the remote PC is seen as a user and the central server seen as the database, with the forms manager being the ability to retrieve and modify forms from the central server). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with including a form manager as taught by Bretti in order to provide users with a simple

Art Unit: 2109

method of using and accessing forms from a remote device as to increase convenience as noted in Brett's disclosure in section 0010-0012.

Conclusion

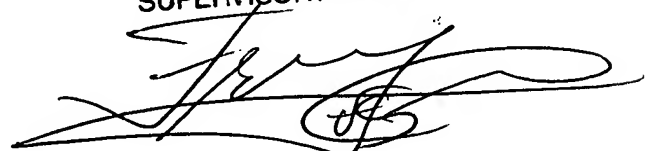
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam S. Weintrop whose telephone number is 571-270-1604. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AW 5/2/07

FRANTZ JULES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frantz Jules', with a stylized flourish at the end.